THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847. NUMBER 10.

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BY J. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

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Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

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By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

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Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.

June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEY'S series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.

N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.

Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Stamford, Connecticut, have made arrangements with the subscriber to secure to any person Life Insurances who may be desirous of procuring the same. This institution acts upon the *mutual principle* and affords inducements to persons to secure a competence to their families against contingencies and uncertainties of life, that none other in this country can. Policies granted, in every instance, makes the insured a stock-holder in the company, to an amount equal to the premium paid, with the almost positive certainty of a return of forty per cent. Again it is only necessary that a small amount, equal to half the premium, should be paid in cash. Balance is paid by the note of the person insured, thereby making actual capital out of the individual's own liability. These are some of the advantages of this company over most others. Any person by calling upon the subscriber can be made fully acquainted with all the operations of the institution, who has made such arrangements that he will forward to the company all premium notes and obtain policies free of postage to any one wishing to insure. As the business of the company increases and nothing more than ordinary mortality prevails, the premium to be paid annually will diminish, and in time will be extinguished by dividends of profits. This is a peculiar advantage in Life Insurances—unlike fire insurances, investments are made all over a country of varied character and healthfulness, and the life of one person is not dependant on that of another, as one piece of property in a city or town may be on the safety or destruction of another. A small saving annually may enable any man to secure a handsome provison for his family. Indeed in most cases the sum thus expended would never be felt, while if sudden death should ensue before a competence by other means is acquired, the funds for future support and comfort is thus realized.

The following are some of the numerous instances of fortunate insurances:

"The Equitable Society of London commenced the business of Life Insurance in England in 1762, without capital, and although the benefits at that time were but little known or appreciated, yet it now has over 8,000 members, with a capital of over fifty millions of dollars, and that in a country where the investment of their surplus fund does not average three per cent. Whereas in this country six per cent can generally be obtained, so that the principal of accumulation would be much greater here than in England.—The report of American companies also strengthen and confirm this position, and a striking illustration of the value of an old policy, we here give, by citing an example from the transactions of the said Society. Its only capital was that of the accruing premiums, it, however, in process of time, became one of the most successful and prosperous companies in Great Britain. Mr. Morgan, the able actuary of this Society, in his address to the general court, in the year 19000, says: "Suppose a life of 35 to have been insured in the year 1763, in the sum of £1,000, at the annual premium of £30, in the course of thirty one years, this sum being laid out annually to be improved at the same rate of interest at which the premiums are computed, would now have accumulated to £1,500. If, however, this policy were now surrendered, the sum of £1,527 would be paid for the value of it, so that the person will have been assured for thirty one years in the sum of £1,000, (exclusively of the addition) not only without expense, but even with the advantage of receiving £27 as a gratuity at the end of the term."

Very many practical examples of the blessings of Life Insurance are continually occurring among all classes of our citizens.—We have only room for the following, which occurred in the city of New York and its vicinity in the course of one year:—

"A merchant in September insured his life for the benefit of his family for $5,000. He died in December following, when his affairs were found in an embarrassed state. The $5,000 which was promptly paid to his widow, left her in comfortable circumstances.

"Another gentleman, who had been unfortunate in business, took a policy in favor of his wife for $5,000. He died shortly after paying the second annual premium, and saved his family from destitution.

"A gentleman, residing in the State of Indiana on the 19th of August last, took out a policy on his life for $3,000—but one payment was made of $102. He died on the 19th of September, and his widow received the sum insured, $3,000.—She was so forcibly impressed with the advantages of Life Insurance, being a recipient of its benefits, that she immediately effected an insurance in the sum of $5,000 on her own life, for the protection of her family of young children.

"A book-keeper in a highly respectable mercantile house in this city, through the persuasion of his employers, was induced to take out a policy on his life, for the benefit of his wife and children in the sum of 1,000, at the annual premium of $25,70; a sudden illness from scarlet fever carried him off in ten days, two annual payments had been made, and his widow in a few days after his death, received $1,000; had it not been for this provident provision, she would have been left in destitute circumstances.

"A young married man in the city of Rochester, in this state, on the 7th of August, 1845, effected an insurance on his life, in the sum of $1,000; but one payment had been made of $23 10, and he died of a short illness on the 21st of February, 1846. His widow, in ten days thereafter, received $1,000, the sum insured.

"A farmer of Dutchess county, State of New York, took out a policy on his life for $1,000, on the 1st of July, 1845, for the benefit of his family. The first payment of $21,70 was made, and he died very suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, on the 20th of the following January. His family received $1,000 in a few days after.

A gentleman of this city being in the receipt of an income from his wife's estate, to continue during her life, but would cease at her death, very prudently took out a policy upon her life, in the sum of $5,000, at the annual premium of $102; in this case two annual payments had been made; his wife died and he received $5,000 the sum insured.

"A merchant in one of the Southern States had a debt due him of 5,600. Knowing that its ultimate payment depended on the continuance of the life of his debtor, he took out a policy on it for that sum; one year's premium had been paid of $161, 81. Soon after he was attacked with a severe illness, which terminated his life in September last. The Company on presentation of the requisite proofs of his death, paid the sum insured, and by this precautionary measure, he unexpectedly and suddenly realized a doubtful claim.

"A gentleman of New York became security for his friend in the sum of $3,000, by endorsement on his papers. He had the prudence to effect insurance on his life for that amount only; one payment ($36) was made. This was done on the 3d of July last, and he died the 18th of September. The Company paid him the $3,000, which he applied to the payment of his endorsement—thus by this insurance he was released from his liability, which otherwise might have put him to serious inconvenience."

Insurances made by a husband for the benefit and use of his wife, where the annual premium is under $100, will not be subject to the claim of creditors upon his estate at his decease; so too if made for the benefit of any child or children.—Thus the extravagance and indebtedness of the husband will not be allowed to sweep away this provision for the benefit of his wife and children.

Insurance for life, or from year to year, or for a single year may be made.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12, 1847. tf

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.

Erie May 22, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

May 20, No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Written for the Erie Observer.

THE LAST AMERICAN INDIAN.

BY DYLACK.

He stood alone; though round him thronged
Vast eager gazing crowds;
He to another race belonged—
A race beyond the clouds;
Anon he cast his dark eye down
Upon the serried men;
Then with a bitter with'ring frown
Looked back to heaven again.

He stood, the *last* one of that race
Which once o'erspread our land,
But who had vanished from its face,
And slept beneath the sand;
His noble form was proudly raised
Up to its utmost height,
While piercingly his sharp eye gazed
Upon the heaven's light.

"Where! where!" he spoke, "are all those braves
Who once [illegible]ed o'er these hills—
Have they *all* found dark, bloody graves,
Beside their native rills?
Tell me, ye long-knives, where are they
Who trod the forest long,
And sought with stealthy feet the prey,
Or sang the war-path song.

"Oh! where are they, the wild and free,
Who once stretched o'er this land,
Until the white man from the sea,
Upraised his murderous hand.
Where are their proudly bending crests—
Where are their forest trees—
Where is the wampum on their breasts,
That waved with every breeze.

"These broad romantic plains they owned—
These rivers deep and still—
And where the mountain darkly frowned
The Indian's cry was shrill—
The forest was my native home—
Its shade Winona's bower;
But she is gone!—we no more roam,
To pluck the wild-grown flower.

"They're gone! all gone, to hunting grounds
Beyond the distant skies,
Where game amid the wild abounds,
And swift the eagle flies—
They died not by a slow decay,
Nor with a fierce plague's sweep—
The white man's steel hath swept away
The warriors to their sleep!

"Soon, soon I'll join them in that land,
And chase the flying deer;
And cry the war-whoop with my hand,
Where tall the hemlocks rear.
And soon I'll float upon thore streams,
Whose waters crystal like,
Flow smoothly long, as if in dream,
Beside the mossy dike."

The Indian ceased—a moment gazed
Upon the crowd around—
His well strung bow was quickly raised,
Then cast upon the ground:
"Lay there," said he, "my only friend,
I'll soon beside thee lie—
I feel that now has come my end—
I fall!—alone to die!"

With one dread war-whoop's piercing yell,
He sunk upon the sod:
And as he on the cold ground fell,
His spirit sought its God!
Behind his sable bier they formed—
That concourse vast and wide—
And laid him down to rest unharmed,
By Missi-sippi's tide!

HONESDALE, PA. June, 1847.

*The Indians utter their war-whoop by putting the hand suddenly to their mouth while yelling.

Treasure on Earth and Treasure in Heaven.

Mr. Benedict Percival, one of the wealthiest men in the city, sat reading a newspaper, when three gentlemen entered his counting-room in the formal manner in which committee men usually present themselves—especially committee men appointed to raise a subscription for some public charity. When Mr. Percival opened his newspaper that morning the following paragraph that met his eye was the following:—

"At the town meeting held yesterday a committee of three from each ward was appointed to wait upon our citizens to receive their subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in our sister city.—This duty will be entered upon at once. We trust that the gentlemen who have the matter in charge will meet with a hearty reception from our liberal-minded and benevolent townsmen. We may lead the van in the noble work, if we will. Let us do it."

Over this Mr. Percival pondered for some time, with his fore finger upon his lip and his eyes upon the ceiling. At length, as though his action in the matter, were definitely settled, he resumed the reading of his newspaper, and was engaged in that agreeable occupation when the committee of gentlemen alluded to above called in at his counting-room.

"Good morning, Mr. Percival," said the spokesman.

"Good morning, gentlemen," responded Mr. Percival, rising.

"We need hardly state our business," said the spokesman. "You presided at the meeting yesterday, and, having assisted in the appointment of the committees for the several wards, are aware that our duty in this one is to wait upon our fellow citizens for their subscriptions. We have called upon you to get your name at the head of the list. Having that to lead off with, our task will be an easy one, and the result equal to our best hopes. Your subscription we of course know will be liberal, and that will induce other men of ample means, upon whom we shall wait, in succession, to put down large sums. By this plan we hope to make our ward double the amount subscribed by any other ward in the city."

"We can easily do that," returned Mr. Percival. "We have wealth enough. But I must decline heading the list. Let Mr. R—— lead off. He will do it handsomely, without doubt. Or, Mr. S—— will start your subscription liberally."

The committee men urged Mr. Percival to comply with their first request, but he was firm in declining, and ultimately told them that he had made up his mind to place his name last upon the subscription paper.

A week after this interview the rich merchant was again waited upon. The list needed only his name to complete it.

"How much have you got?" he asked.

"We have not done as well as we expected," was replied. "If you had led off we should no doubt have done much better."

"Who headed the list?"

"Mr. R——"

"With how much?"

"*One hundred dollars.*"

"Humph! Let me see the paper."

It was handed to the merchant. He ran his eye over it, saying half aloud, as he did so—

"One hundred—one hundred—one hundred—nothing above a hundred. What does it all amount to?"

"Five thousand dollars."

The merchant took up his pen and wrote his name with a flourish. Opposite to it he placed a numeral and three cyphers, with the dollar mark before them, thus—$5,000.—Then, with a bow, and a glow of self-satisfaction upon his face, he handed the paper back to the gentlemen who had waited upon him.

"Nobly done, Mr. Percival," said the spokesman. "You have saved the credit of our ward. I have strong hopes, now, that we shall lead any two of them put together."

Two or three days after this, the newspapers announced the result of the subscription raised in the various wards in the city. The particular instances of liberality were named, conspicuous among which stood the fact that Benedict Percival, Esq., who was "ever foremost in acts of benevolence," had subscribed the handsome sum of five thousand dollars; had, in fact, "just doubled the subscription of the ward in which he resided."

There lived in the city where this fact occurred a poor widow, in feeble health, who had three children. Her only means of subsistence lay in her ability to do plain sewing. Early and late she sat over her work, often in pain and oppressive weakness, but the result of her labor was ever insufficient for the many wants of her little family.

It was in the midst of a long and hard winter, and the widow's greatest expense for warm clothing for her children, and extra fuel, consuming all of her little earnings, and leaving nothing for the rent. She occupied two small rooms in a retired court, for which she paid a weekly rent of one dollar. She was the under-tenant of a man who rented all the house on one side of the court, and, by letting them out again to poor families, at a weekly or monthly rent, not only saved his own rent, but made from two to three hundred dollars a year besides. Of course, he was a hard man, and would have nothing less than his own, no matter how much others were injured in his efforts to obtain it.

Since the Fall the poor widow had been slow about paying her rent. Sometimes she had only a quarter of the [illegible] to give her unfortunate landlord, and sometimes she could give him nothing. He had scolded and threatened, and warned her to leave the premises—but still it availed not to bring him his due. Food and fuel the woman must have for her children, and, after these were obtained, there was little or nothing left from her earnings. Thus it went on until seven dollars were due for rent, when the landlord became seriously alarmed lest, in a last resort, which was often made by him at little or no cost of feeling, there should not be enough in the widow's two rooms that the law would allow him to seize, for the liquidation of his petty claim. He at once informed the widow that, unless she paid him what was due immediately, he would sell her out.

"But you know I can not do that," said the unhappy woman.

"Go and borrow it of some one."

The widow shook her head.

"You do sewing for several families. Go to them and tell them that you will be turned into the street if they do not lend you enough money to pay your rent. It will be but a dollar apiece from seven different individuals.—Do it, and the money will come quick enough."

"I have no hope of returning it; and, to borrow under such circumstances, would be dishonest."

"It is just as dishonest not to pay your rent," said the petty landlord, harshly.

The widow answered nothing.

"You can do as you please," resumed the unfeeling man. "But I can tell you one thing—if I don't get my rent to-morrow, I shall obtain it in the quickest possible way, and let these rooms to some one who will pay a deal better than you have ever done. So you know what you have to depend upon."

With this the landlord went away, and the widow was left to her own sad thoughts.—The eldest of her children was a boy between eleven and twelve years of age. The other two were girls, the youngest three years old. The public schools afforded the means of education to these, and it was the mother's aim to keep them together as long as possible, that they might enjoy the advantages so liberally provided for the poor as well as the rich.—Charles, her son, was advancing very rapidly, and in a few months she hoped to see him in the high school, where she meant to strive hard to keep him for at least a two year's course, before he left home to learn some trade or go into a store. The lad was present during the brief interview that passed between his mother and her landlord. His young blood grew hot in his veins, and he wished, for his mother's sake, that he was a man.

Charles went to school with a heavy heart. He clearly understood, from what had been said, the extremity in which his mother was placed. And he also knew that the threat of seizing upon their things and selling them, would be executed on the next day, unless the rent was paid, for more than one distraint had taken place, at the instance of this man, within the past year, and helpless widows and children stripped of their all without compunction, and turned into the streets. Young as the child was, he had been eye-witness to such scenes of distress. No wonder that his heart was heavy.

At school there was a great deal of talk among the boys about the large subscription that had been raised for the sufferers by a terrible fire in a western city, the amount of which had been published in the morning papers. The fact that Mr. Benedict Percival, the rich merchant, had given five thousand dollars was particularly dwelt upon. His praise was upon all lips, and he was spoken of as one of the most benevolent men in the city.

Suddenly it flashed through the mind of the lad that, if Mr. Percival was so rich and benevolent as to be able and willing to give five thousand dollars for suffering in an other city, he would be willing to lend or give his mother seven dollars to prevent her little all from being taken from her, and she and her children turned into the street in the dead of winter. The thought made his young heart beat quicker and his cheek to burn. Until dinner time he pondered this over, his mind feeling more confident each moment, that relief would be obtained if application were made to Mr. Percival.

When Charles came home from school after the morning session, the face of his mother was full of distress. Though the boy tried to eat when he sat down to dinner, he could with difficulty swallow his food. He left the table in a few minutes, and, without speaking a word, took up his hat and hurried from the room. Before leaving school, he had inquired of the boys the direction of Mr. Percival's store, and towards this he now directed his steps.

The public announcement of his great liberality, united, as it was, with high encomiums upon him as "one of the wealthiest and most benevolent citizens," was particularly gratifying to Benedict Percival, Esq. He read the various paragraphs that met his eyes with the liveliest satisfaction, and enjoyed a higher degree of self-complacency than he had know for a long time. It was especially agreeable to him to find that the largest subscription made by any one but himself, was only five hundred dollars, and that this sum was subscribed by a merchant who was reputed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars more than himself. Here was a triumph not often to be had, and it was richly enjoyed.—Numerous were the congratulations he received for being the possessor of such charitable feelings, united with the means of gratifying them to the fullest extent. It was a happy day for Mr. Percival. Verily, he had his reward in the praise of men. How much treasure was laid up in Heaven by the act, we can not say—we have no means of determining this.

About one o'clock, while Mr. Percivil was sitting alone in his private counting-room, thinking pleasantly of what he had done for the good of his fellow men, and pondering that significant passage of Holy Writ—"Charity covers a multitude of sins,"—a lad entered with a timid look and a hesitating step.

"Well, sir! what do you want?" said the merchant, in a rather forbidding tone, contracting his brows as he spoke.

The child paused suddenly at this reception so different from what he expected, and looked half frightened. But he gathered up his scattered confidence and told his errand thus:—

"My mother has got no money to pay her rent, and the man is going to sell all her things and turn all of us into the street. She only owes him seven dollars. Won't you lend it to her, sir?"

Mr. Percival looked at the lad a moment, really astonished at his assurance, and then said—

"Begone, sir. I never encourage street-begging. If your mother isn't able to pay her rent, she had better take you all to the alms-house where you will be well taken care of."

Saying this, the benevolent merchant took the lad somewhat rudely by the arm, and, leading him to the door of the room in which he had been sitting, thrust him into the one adjoining, through which he had come, where were several clerks, saying to the latter, as he did so, in a rough, peremptory voice,

"Don't let any more beggars in here. You know I have forbidden this over and over again."

"I shall be overrun by all the mendicants in town," muttered Mr. Percival to himself as he resumed his seat. "So much for having one's name up as a benevolent man."

When Charles came to school that afternoon his teacher noticed that he had been weeping, and that he seemed to be in a great deal of distress. But, though he asked him the cause, the lad did not reply directly to his questions. Several times during the afternoon the teacher noticed that Charles wiped the tear from his eyes, and that his mind was so much disturbed that he could not say his lessons. He mentioned this to his female assistant. As Charles was leaving the school-room to go home, on the dismissal of his class this young lady, who had observed him frequently since her attention had been called to him, took him kindly by the hand and said—

"What is the matter with you, Charles? You appear to be very unhappy."

The lad paused and looked up into her face His eyes were full of tears and his lips quivered. He cried to speak, but he could not utter a word.

"Is any one sick at home?" asked the teacher.

"No, ma'am," the lad faintly replied.

The young girl, for the teacher was quite young, stood silent a moment. She knew that the mother of the boy was poor, and, from the peculiar way in which he was distressed, she immediately suspected that something was wrong at home.

"Is any thing wrong at home that you would like to tell me?" she asked.

By this time most of the children had left the room, and the teacher and the lad stood quite alone. The tears that had been blinding the eyes of the latter ever since his teacher had spoken to him, now fell over his cheeks freely; but in a little while he was able to restrain them, when he told of the distress his mother was in, and that, if the rent was not paid in the morning, her things would all be taken away from her and they turned out of doors. He also related, in a most earnest and artless manner, how he had called upon Mr. Percival, without saying any thing to his mother, hoping that he would lend them money to pay their rent. When he told of the cruel and unexpected repulse with which he met, his tears flowed again.

"But the man certainly will not do as he has threatened," said the teacher.

"O yes he will," replied Charles. "He sold every thing Mrs. Ellis had this Winter, because she didn't pay him his rent; and she had to take little George and Mary and go to the poor-House. O yes! he will do it."

"How much rent does your mother owe?"

"Seven dollars."

The young teacher was again silent and thoughtful. If she had possessed the sum required, how gladly would she have placed it in the hands of the boy, and sent him home with glad tidings to his mother! But it took all her salary to support, a widowed mother, in bad health, and she had, therefore, nothing to spare.

"Go home, Charles," she at length said, "and tell your mother that I will come and see her to-night. Something must be done to prevent this man from distressing her."

The boy turned and walked quickly away. His steps was much lighter than it was when he came to school, for now there was hope again in his young heart.

The night that succeeded to this day was very cold. The wind swept round the north east towards evening, and brought a heavy snow storm, that thinned the streets of passengers. After an early tea, the young teacher, with two dollars in her pocket, one received from the principal of the school, and the other her own contribution, set forth on the errand of mercy she had proposed to herself, which was to obtain, from such persons as she knew, and felt free to call upon, a sum sufficient to pay the poor widow's rent. One or two upon whom she called, declined giving any thing, saying that if the woman were not able to pay her rent, she had better go, with her children, to the alms house, where she and they would be taken care of. They disapproved, from principle, of private charities—they did more harm than good. Others gave her small sums, such as quarter and half dollars—and one poor widow put in a dollar from her little store. Those who were most able gave the least. It was past nine o'clock before the sum needed was made up.

With a light heart the noble minded young girl started for the humble abode of the distressed widow. On her way thither, bending in the gusts of wind and snow, she passed the splendid dwelling of Benedict Percival, Esq., the benevolent merchant. He sat in his luxurious parlor, with his family around him, musing upon the act that had for some days engrossed most of his thoughts, more than half inclined to think that the public did not fully appreciate what he had done, and in an incipient state of repentence for having thrown such a large sum of money away, when a thousand dollars would have done just as well. While the young girl hurried by in the storm, her heart already receiving the rich reward that true benevolence is sure to bring—a reward incomparably greater than what comes as the result of deeds of charity, no matter how munificent, done for the praise of men.

Usually, Charles retired early; but this evening he sat up, hopefully awaiting the coming of his teacher. Since seven o'clock, he had eagerly listened to the sound of every approaching footstep, and often had his young heart grown almost sick with disappointment.

"Hadn't you better go to bed Charles?" said his mother, long before nine o'clock.—"It is too stormy a night for your teacher to come out. I am sure she will not be here."

"Oh yes she will! I know she will come," replied the boy. And thus he answered, every time his mother urged him to go bed.

Time had stolen on until near ten o'clock. The wind roared without, and the snow rushed against the windows. The widow looked up from her work, and was about repeating her request that Charles would go to bed, when she observed that he had fallen asleep in his chair. Her heart was touched as she looked at the unconscious boy, and thought of the share in her troubles that he had voluntarily assumed. While her eyes still rested upon him, there came a low rap at the door. On opening it, a young and slender girl stepped in a few paces, saying as she did so—

"I promised your little boy that I would call and see you to-night. I thought to have been here earlier, but couldn't get round sooner. Heaven has sent you, through me enough money to pay your rent to-morrow.—Here it is." She handed the widow a small package of money. "It comes from those who have hearts to feel for others."

Then partly turning away, and before the woman had time to say any thing, she added—

"It is too late, and I must hurry home.—Mother will be uneasy at my staying so long away. Good night. Charles, I see has fallen asleep, but he will know I have been here.—Good night!"

And ere the widow could utter a word of thanks, she was away.

That night, Mr. Benedict Percival lay awake for hours, unable to sleep from thinking of the error he had doubtless committed, in giving five thousand dollars for the benefit of those who had suffered by the fire, when one thousand would have told quite as well upon the public. Moth and rust were already beginning to corrupt the treasure he had laid up on the earth.

The head of the young teacher had not pressed its pillow long, before all her senses were locked in gentle slumber. Sweet dreams accompanied her through the night, and when the sun smiled in at her windows in the morning, she blessed the day and was happy. She had laid up a treasure in Heaven.

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE "OUT WEST."

The Knickerbocker, which is always serving racy morsels for its editor's table has the following anecdote:

A legal member of Congress was one foiled in an important law suit before an Indiana jury, by the adroitness of a pettifogger, who was opposed to him. The "honorable gentleman" was but little acquainted in that region of his circuit, whereas the pettifogger was altogether at home. The former had occasion, in the course of his argument, to make frequent reference to "the common law of England," which made his case quite clear; but his antagonist soon demolished *that* stronghold. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, in reply, "what have *you* to do with the *common* law of England! What have you to do with *any* English law! If we are to be guided by English law at all, we want their *best* law, not their *common* law. We want as good laws as Queen Victoria herself makes use of; for, gentlemen, we are all sovereigns here.—But we don't want *no* English law; United States law is good enough for us; yes, *Indiana law* is good enough for an Indiana jury; and so I know you will convince the wordy gentleman who has come here to insult your patriotism and good sense by attempting to influence your decision through the *common* law of England!" The jury gave the pettifogger his case without consultation.

HOW TO BE A MAN.—When Carlyle was asked by a young person to point out what course of reading he thought best to make *him* a man, he replied in his characteristic manner:—

"It is not books alone, or by books chiefly, that a man is in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, then and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid down to your charge—that is your post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins at it; all situations have many, and see you aim not to quit it, without doing all that is at least required of you. A man perfects himself by work, much more than by reading. There are a growing kind of men that wisely combine the two things—wisely, valiantly, can do what is laid to their hand in the present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things, if such be before them."

THE OAK AND THE REED.—An oak, which hung over the bank of the river, was blown down by a tempest of wind; and as it was carried along by the stream, some of its boughs brushed against a reed which grew near the shore. The oak was suprised to find so fragile a plant to remain unhurt after so severe a storm; and he could not forbear asking the reed how he came to stand so secure and unhurt in a tempest, which had been furious enough to tear an Oak up by the roots. "Why," said the reed, "I secure myself by acting in quite an opposite way to what you do. Instead of being stubborn and stiff, and confiding in my strength, I yield and bend to the blast, and let it go over me, knowing how vain and fruitless it would be to resist."

KISSING.—How delightful it must be for a young gentleman to kiss the paint and dirt from the cheek of a smiling lass; and who in the act is transported in an ecstasy of delight and admiration, by the heavenly sweetness, like some little urchin licking "lasses candy!" And how pleasing and delightful it must be to a young lady to have her face kissed by one whose lips are bedaubed with filthy juice of tobacco; and whose breath smells strong of the noxious weed, together with the fumes of alcohol! It must be supremely sweet to them—the—"the nectar of heaven".

TRUTH.—Truth and Justice are immutable and eternal principles—always sacred and always applicable. In no circumstances, however urgent, no crises, however awful, can there be an alteration from the one, or a dereliction from the other, without sin. With respect to every thing else, be idle. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon or the scaffold, than receive, in exchange for it, liberty and life. Should you ever be called upon to make your election between these extremes, do not hesitate. It is better prematurely to be sent to Heaven in honor, than, having lingered on the earth, at last to sink to ruin in infamy. In every situation a dishonorable man is detestable and a liar much more so.

HORRIBLE.—The Warsaw (Illinois) Visiter says:—"Some three weeks since Mr. John Wade, of Henry county, was killed by his brother, Washinton Wade. The deceased was whipping his daughter, when the other interfered—this leading to altercation, Washington drew a pistol and shot, the ball entering the arm and left breast. He died several hours after the wound. The daughter rushed upon him with a stick to complete the awful work."

RATHER AMUSING.—The National Intelligencer attributes the authorship of President Polk's Inaugural Message, to Gen. Jackson! It is quite amusing to see papers which were trying to make out that Gen. Jackson was incompetent to write his own Messages, while President, now attributing to him the authorship of a Message which was written when the veteran Jackson was on his death bed. Vesily, these Whigs will make Gen. Jackson out to have been a great man, after all.—*N. Y. Globe.*

STRANGE EVENT.—At a recent sacrament at the Seceder Church, at Cadiz, Ohio, while the members were at the table, some six or eight persons were attacked with a violent fever so suddenly that they were compelled to leave the church for home and a sick bed.—The disease spread rapidly through the congregation, and upwards of one hundred members have since been taken dangerously ill—whole families have been prostrated, and a considerable number have since died.

From Mexico.

Latest from the Capital—Gen. Scott still at Puebla—Interesting Intelligence, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst. is filled with accounts from Mexico, and a number of letters from one of the editors, Mr. Kendall, detailing all the news that has reached him up to the 30th of June. We make the following extracts:

"Gen. Scott had not then been able to leave Puebla. He was awaiting the reinforcements under Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow, who had not then arrived. (Some of the papers mention that Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Puebla on the 30th. Letters from Mr. Kendall of that date make no mention of it, though he was constantly expected. He was at Perote about the 20th awaiting Gen. Pillow.)

The news from the city of Mexico is very indefinite. Gen. Scott is said to have communicated to the government that Mr. Trist was with him and authorized to negotiate for a peace. Santa Anna had been in vain endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress to lay Gen. Scott's communication before it. Mr. Kendall's letters rather encourage the prospects of an early peace; but we have had access to letters from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico, which take a very different view of the subject. The writer thinks Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure a peace.

The censorship of the press existing in Mexico prevents us from knowing what measures to defend the city will be taken. Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ult. intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—that the defence of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

The government of the city of Puebla has been entrusted to Lieut. Col. Belton, of the 3d Artillery.

The Star tells a good story of a party of guerrillas who stopped some Mexicans who were driving hogs in Puebla. They first compelled the drivers to pay the usual city tax on their swine for entering the city, and then drove the swine off in another direction.

A Mexican named Heredia has been detected by his countrymen on his way from the capital to Puebla with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned as a spy and a traitor, and was condemned to be shot on the 21st ult. The fellow made his escape the morning of the 21st.

The Mexicans are using every inducement to make our men desert, and with success, but those who have deserted find little comfort from their new friends.

A letter dated Vera Cruz 28, says:—So many reports have been started and published concerning the health of the castle, that I beg leave to furnish you with the following facts, which I have been kindly permitted to extract from the reports and Journals kept there: Since the capitulation of the city and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the latter has been garrisoned permanently by company G. of the 1st Infantry, under the command of Brevet Major Backus. There has been but nine deaths in the castle since it has been occupied by our troops. When they first took possession of the castle, it was one of the filthiest holes I ever saw, but now, every thing is as neat as a pin, and does great credit to its gentlemanly and obliging commander.

One death from *vomito* has occurred on board the Potomac, as I have been informed by an officer of the ship, but there is but little sickness on board.

Vera Cruz, June 28, 1847.

On Saturday last, about 800 horses and mules escaped from the pen, through [illegible] the carelessness of the man in charge, or, as some suppose, it may have been done intentionally, and although a considerable mounted force has been sent out to try and recover them, they returned last night without success. The stock keeper has been confined in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the affair will undergo a legal investigation. This makes, at a small calculation, about 1000 horses and mules which have been lost and stolen within about a month, and I have heard it set down by men who ought to know all about it, at as high as 1500.

The guerrillas have threatened a descent upon Tlascotalpan, and are said to be about 300 strong in the neighborhood.

Mr. Kendall, writing from Puebla, under date of June 29; says:—Within the last two days, some 12 or 15 prisoners, Mexicans, who have been confined for different periods, from one to ten or more years, have been liberated by Gen. Scott. That some of them have been guilty of gross and most heinous crimes there can be no doubt; but that they are any worse than those who incarcerated them, is questionable. So long have some of them been confined, that even the original charges against them have been lost—one of them says that all he ever did against the law was to strike an officer for insulting his wife. It was a study to watch the faces of the poor devils as they were brought from their dens to be questioned as to their past delinquencies and again to see their eager looks as they once more stepped forth free, and saw the *face of the blessed sun, of which they had* been so long deprived. Their families, too, hearing that they were to be liberated, crowded around the threshhold of the prison, and *the different groupings formed a picture* which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The hair of one prisoner, although his face denoted that he had not even yet reached middle life, was perfectly white. Another prisoner, a Frenchman, was one of the most noble specimens of humanity I have ever seen. He had been incarcerated several years, charged with aiding in some robbery on the road, but had never been bro't to trial.

Ibarra has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and Vicente Romeo, or Justice. Both are said to be ultra *Puros*, and with little or no character. It is asserted that no honest man will take office under the present government, and a dishonest one does not appear to retain it more than eight and forty hours.

Puebla, Mexico June 30, 1847.

All the talk now is of peace, immediate peace, with the Mexican nation, and those who talked, but a short week since, of revelling in the halls of the Montezumas, now appear to think they are just about as near the aforesaid halls as they will ever be. I hardly know what to think of the matter. The arrival of the heavy reinforcements known to be on the way for Gen. Scott, combined with the loss of confidence the Mexican leaders have in themselves and their followers, have turned their feelings to a degree, and the most belligerent among them may now really be in favor of coming to terms. Santa Anna himself, although he will be very far from starting the ball, will doubtless help to keep it in motion when it is once under way. His very salvation depends upon it. He knows that he will be defeated and lose all if he makes another stand; by making cat's-paws of some of the members of Congress, and getting them to look with an eye of favor upon his propositions for peace, he thinks that he may be able to second their movements, if every thing looks favorable, and finally himself reap all the benefits that may grow out of it.

The New Orleans Bulletin says:—One of the passengers by the Alabama informed us that Gen. Pierce, with a large train and a column said to be two thousand strong, consisting of reinforcements for Gen. Scott, would leave Vera Cruz in a few days, probably about the 6th. These troops had arrived since the departure of the last column under Gen. Pillow, and embraced nearly all the balance of the reinforcements belonging to the ten new regiments, and with the troops of Gen. Pillow and Cadwalader, would make an addition to Gen. Scott's army of between five and six thousand men.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

New York, July 17—7 P. M.
Liverpool, July 4th.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston this morning, and the following abstract of news was received by Telegraph:

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

A signal depression has taken place in the Corn market since the departure of the last steamer, attributable peculiarly to the prevalence of fine weather, and the growing steadiness of the money market.

Corn 44 6d and 45 per quarter.

Cotton has advanced ¾d per pound since the last steamer.

Prices have become unprecedentedly low. An unusual gloom is every where felt.

At the closing of our market yesterday afternoon, the best western canal brands would not fetch more than 34s 6d per bbl., and in some few instances it reached 35s but the transactions were generally of a retail character, and did not indicate the sligtest speculative dispositions.

Large sales western flour at 34s, but that cannot be *realized* for any considerable quantity. Richmond and Alexandria 33 shillings; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32 shillings; New Orleans and Ohio 31 shillings; Canadian sour flour 28 a 29 shillings.

Indian corn has likewise suffered a material depression, and cannot be quoted higher than 44s 6d to 45s per qr. Inferior round ranges from 42s, upwards. Indian meal stands at 20s to 21s per bbl, of 196 lbs.

Rumors of potatoe disease are exceedingly conflicting, and not reliable, and the growing crops are in a state of the utmost forwardness. The weather could scarcely be more favorable than it is.

Provisions—Prices have been generally steady for the last fortnight, so that any important alteration cannot be named. Prime mess *beef is worth* per tierce from 90s to 95s: ordinary 86s to 90s. Mess per bbls. 55s to 60s; of old prime mess and mess prime, no quotations are made.

Pork stands at for prime mess, new, per bbl 70s to 76s: old 65s to 70s; prime 55s to 63s. Hams in pickle sell freely, but there has been no market for any.

There is no important change in metals.—Iron continues firm at the prices quoted at the last steamer.

The money market has considerably improved, and greater confidence has been infused into every branch of trade. Not only is a growing liberality evinced by the Bank of England, but the Provincial Banks generally manifest a spirit of enlarged accommodation. The paper of the Bank of England in actual circulation including 7 days, and other pass bills decreased last week from £18,815,051 to £18,741,490, being a difference of £73,561, while the increase of bullion was £14,808.

The Bogue ports in the Chinese Seas were captured and completely destroyed by the British land and naval forces, on the 26th of April. 876 pieces of artillery were seized and spiked in 36 hours.

Father Mathew has received a pension of $3000 per year, from the crown. Rumor states that the Pope declined to make him bishop of Cork.

Mr. O'Connell's remains are expected to arrive at Southampton on the 17th.

The Sarah Sands, steamer, put into Cork in consequence of an accident to her machinery. She was expected to sail yesterday.

Fever is dreadfully prevalent in Liverpool. It has made the most destructive havoc among the Catholic clergy, eight having been swept away in two months. The distemper was in every instance contracted by them while visiting the sick.

Gen. Taylor's Force.—The troops present with Gen Wool at Saltillo, are the 2d Mississipi regiment; Rucker's squadron of Dragoons; Washington and Sherman's batteries: Webster, with his two guns; Prentice, with his two *guns*, and a company of Texas Rangers. The troops at Monterey, with Gen. Taylor, are May's squadron of dragoons; Bragg's battery; five companies of the Virginia Volunteers; four companies of the Massachusetts Volunteers. The whole force assigned to him by the late orders, including of course Gen. Wool's command, are the Massachusetts, North Carlina, Virginia and 2d Mississippi Volunteers; the 10th, 12th and 13th regiments of Infantry; a squadron of the 1st and another of the 2d Dragoons; five Companies of the 3d Dragoons; Washington's, Bragg's and Sherman's batteries; Prentice and Webster, two guns each, 4000 of the volunteers now in course of enlistment and organization.

Trade of Orleans.—The value of the products received at New Orleans from the interior, in the course of the single year 1845, is set down at over *fifty seven million of dollars*—and this, too, during a year peculiarly unfavorable by reason of the low stage of the rivers. The number of steamboats arrivals at New Orleans during that same year, was 2,530, and their united tonnage was estimated to have been 632,5090 tons. An amount of steamboat tonnage greater than that of the whole of Great Britain. The whole steamboat tonnage employed on the Mississippi in 1845, was over *three and a quarter millions of tons*, while the foreign tonnage of the United States was only 4,039,163 tons. The very expense of running these boats is estimated at nearly eighteen millions of dollars a year.

Interesting to Insurers by Fire!—A case has just been decided in Washington, which will both have the effect to make fire insurance companies more particular as to the manner in which they rebuild burnt houses, and induce insurers more readily to resist when not satisfied with such rebuilding.—The arbitrators in the case of Mrs. Bighler, whose house, insured in the Potomac Company, burned down about two years ago, and was rebuilt, as she thought, in a very inferior manner, have decided that the building must come down and the rubbish be removed—and also that she is entitled to indemnification for the time the house remained untenanted.—The company was induced to submit to this arbitration by the lady first bringing suit for damages.

A Cruel Hoax.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that the story which appeared in the papers generaly about a week since, that the steamer Swiss Boy had exploded in the Cumberland River, killing some twenty persons—and which story created considerable anxiety and alarm among those who had friends and relatives on board, was a vile hoax. A lady in Covington who had a sister on boad, was unable to overcome the suspensive agony of excitement consequent upon this villainous fabrication, and was driven to a sick bed, where she now lies. The hoax was a cruel one, conceived in a mean and contemptible spirit, and its author, an interloping pilot, deserves punishment. He had been refused employment on the boat by Captain Hughes, who knew of his incompetency, and in revenge gave currency to the miserable falshood.

Important.—David Hale Esq., one of the editors of the Journal of *Commerce*, defines his position on the Mexican war, and closes with the following:

"Whatever my countrymen may please to do, or say, I do not intend to live or die with any of the blood stains of this war upon my name. DAVID HALE"

People of the United States you hear the remarks of Mr. Hale. It is moved and seconded that he be excused from "blood stains of this war!" Those in favor will say Aye! It is a vote—Mr. Hale is excused. The committee on the "striking of Billy Patterson," will now report.—*New Haven Register.*

Later news from Santa Fe.

Another battle with Mexicans and Indians—two Americans killed and three wounded—loss of government cattle—Lieut. Love's command safe—arrival of Col. Russell from California.

We conversed this morning with Mr. Murphy, an intelligent gentleman, who had just arrived from Santa Fe. He left that place on the 29th of May, and furnishes us with details of some very interesting occurrences in New Mexico.

On the 27th of May, Mr. Murphy informs us, an engagement took place at the Red River *canon* one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Santa Fe, between a detachment of our troops, under the command of Major Edmondson, amounting to about one hundred and seventy-five men, and a band of Mexicans and Apache Indians, supposed to number four hundred men. These men were combined together for the purpose of committing depredations upon American property, and a few days previous had succeeded in stealing 150 horses from the traders and others.

Major Edmondson had been ordered out for the purpose of routing them. At the place indicated, he came upon the enemy rather suddenly, and not very advantageously for his operations. He was crossing a slough at the mouth of the canon, which was very miry, and many of his horses being in a weak condition, he was forced to abandon them, they being unable to get through the mire. The engagement took place on foot, and lasted for some two hours. It was not known how many of the enemy were killed. two Americans were killed and a third was wounded, and reluctantly left on the ground when a retreat was ordered. Lieut. Elliot, in command of 27 men, principally Laclede rangers, rendered very efficient service at this juncture. He occupied a point of rocks, and kept the enemy from advancing upon the retreating force until they had got out of their difficult position. In doing this service, he had two men wounded—M. W. Wash and John Eldridge—but neither of them dangerously. All the horses were either shot down or captured.

On the 3d of June, Lieut. Col. Willock, with about one hundred and fifteen men, was met on his march from Taos, in pursuit of the Mexican and Indian forces. He had got upon their trail, and was resolved upon an engagement with them. He had Mr. Boggs with him, as a guide through the passes of the mountains. Circumstances had led him to suspect *Jim Beckwith*, a mulatto born in this city, but for many years employed in the mountains, as having been concerned with the Mexicans and Indians in the affair with Major Edmonson. He was found in Taos, and arrested by Col. Willock, and was taken with him on this expedition. We are sorry *to hear that a garrison of only fifteen soldiers* was left at Taos, all of whom were on the sick list. Col. Price was at Santa Fe, with portions of several companies of volunteers. Of his movements and plans we know nothing.

Mr. Murphy met Mr. Wetheral, some other traders, and two government trains of wagons, at the crossing of the Pawnee forks. They had been detained there for three or four days by a freshet in the river, which prevented them from fording it. At this point the Indians annoyed them very much, and succeeded in killing a hundred and fifty head of cattle belonging to the government train, (under charge of Capt. Bell, wagon-master,) and Mr. Goodrich, of this city, also lost twenty-seven animals in the same way. The cattle were *all spread*, and their tails cut off close, to be used as trophies of victory. A Mr. Smith, of Platte county, who was on guard at the time, received seven spear wounds, one of which struck him in the throat, but it was the opinion of the physician who was along, that he would recover. About this time, or shortly after, [illegible] heard the discharge of cannon on the Ridge road; and as a train of government wagons, having a piece of artillery with them, were on that route, it is supposed that an attack had been made upon them by the Indians.

Lieutenant Love's command of dragoons, with the money for the pay of the troops at Santa Fe, was met a few hours' travel from the Pawnee fork, going on well.

Eight miles from council Grove Mr. Murphy met Cuniffe and other traders. They had determined to wait there until reinforcements should come up. Mr. Murphy met Captain Shepard's company of infantry near Council Grove. The companies of mounted men under Captains McNair and Korponay were met 15 miles from 110, going on well.

Colonel Wm. H. Russell, *secretary* of the territory of California, came in with Mr. Murphy, and is the bearer of dispatches from Colonel Fremont for the government at Washington. Colonel Russell, we learn stopped at his residence in Colloway county, to see his family. *He may be looked for in this city in* a day or two; and we then expect a full account of operations in California.

Mr. Murphy heard nothing of the news brought to Westport by the "Deleware Indian" some days ago, of the attack upon a train of *government* wagons, and the killing of some fifty teamsters and others near Walnut creek. It is, therefore, presumed to be totally unfounded.—*St. Louis Repub., July 7.*

Accident.—We deeply regret to learn that our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Alfred King, Esq., met with a serious accident on Monday morning. He had started from the residence of a brother-in-law residing at Waterford, with gun in hand, on a hunting excursion; and arriving at LeBœuff Lake in the vicinity, and finding a boat there containing some water, he commenced bailing it out with a view of crossing. After doing so, he threw his gun, then loaded, into the boat, with the muzzle towards him, and jumped after it. He fell forwad in the act, when the gun went off, sending its contents into his right thigh. Drs. Barton and Miller, of Waterford, and Faulkner, of this place, were immediately sent for, and all the surgical aid possible rendered. The wound is confined to the fleshly of the thigh, and will not, it is hoped, prove dangerous.—*Gazette.*

News from the Mountain.—The arrival last evening of Capt. Labarge's mountain boat, the Martha, in less than thirteen days, from Fort Union, at the moth of the Yellow Stone, dispelled the fears for her loss, which gained currency the day previous. She met with no accident, and has made a prosperous voyage.

Her cargo consists of 1396 packs of Buffalo robes, 280 packs of sundry peltries, 96 sacks of buffalo tongues, 239 beef hides, &c.

The passengers on the Martha were John B. Sarpy, Esq., Rev. Father Point, and Messrs. H. D. Pecotte and P. D. Papin of the American Fur Company.

All was quite in the Upper Missouri country, and nothing of especial note transpiring. The Indians at Council Bluffs were still expecting a visit from the Sioux, but the gentlemen who came down from the Yellow Stone think groundlessly.—*St. Louis Rev. July 9*

Homestead Exemption.—The Legislature of Connecticut, at their recent session, passed a law which exempts entirely the homestead that is worth less than three hundred dollars from being taken on an execution for debt.—The words of the law are that "so much of the homestead or domicil being the property of any one person having a family, as dose not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, and as will reasonably and conveniently accomodate only such person and family and such live stock as is now exempt by law, from warrant or execution for any debt whatever."

☞"Blessm!" exclaimed an old lady, throwing down the newspaper and wiping her spectacles; "here is John Doe and Richard Roe at law again—they've had a suit reg'lar every year or so, for more'n thirty years to my certain knowledge."

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 24, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞We have on our table a couple of grape shot from the battle grounds of Monterey and Buena Vista, brought by Capt. M'Lane, of Company A, 1st Regiment Indiana volunteers. One is a Mexican copper ball, and is a decidedly ugly looking customer. The other is a genuine piece of Pennsylvania iron, and is battered enough to look as though it might be one of those referred to by old Zack, when he said "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."—They both have a "villainous smell of gunpowder."

Something New under the Sun.

It has been said, until it has almost become an adage, that there is nothing new under the Sun. The other day, however, we were shown an article of stove furniture that demonstrated to a *Yankee* certainty that such is not the fact. It was "Carr's Patent Waffle Baker," one of the most ingenious and useful articles of stove furniture we ever saw. It is made to occupy the place of the griddle on the stove, and being hung by a gudgeon in the centre, can be turned to suit the heat at the will of the cook. Every one who likes a nicely buttered and well baked waffle (and who does not) will be sure to buy one.

Mr. C. T. Rowell, at the American Hotel, has them for sale, and will be happy to furnish all who call upon him.

☞The Gazette designates Col. Haskell as the "man who so signally used up Gen. Pillow." The Colonel's "use up" of General Pillow very much resembles Botts' threat to "head John Tyler or die." "He did, only he did'nt," as the "b'hoys" say.

☞We regret to learn from the Philadelphia papers the death, on Saturday last, of Jos. C. Neal, Esq., the talented editor of Neal's Saturday Gazette. Mr. N. was for some time connected with that efficient Democratic journal, The Pennsylvanian, and was a valued contributor to many of the popular magazines of the day. He was also author of the famous "Charcoal Sketches," a book that has made more sides ache, probably, than any other of modern days.

The Weather.

Well, what of the weather? Aye, what of it. It's warm every body knows, feels and sweats. Every body complains of it, too—and yet nobody could well do without it. Although old Sol's heat comes down with a rush, making Editors, jours and devils, common people and black people sweat and blow like a steam engine; the farmer bears it with a smile, for well he knows that without heat his waving fields of grain would [illegible] less cumberers of the ground, and his labor and toil cease to be rewarded by well filled granaries, the sure precursor of well filled purses. But then the farmer must have rain, too—and it came on Thursday morning, cool, refreshing and invigorating. Nature required it, and down it poured—first with a gentle spatter, and then with a rushing torrent, as though the flood gates above had suddenly given way. We almost thought we could hear the waving corn laugh for joy, but then it might have been nothing but its long arms rubbing against its fellows in a kind of friendly congratulation.

☞The Commercial communicates the wonderful and astonishing information that Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune, who was here last week en route to visit his father in the Eastern part of this county, actually rode out with a "lumberman" on a "single board stetched fore and aft."—O. dear! something *is* going to happen! Horace Greeley rode with a "lumberman," on "a single board" just like another man! By the by it has been suggested that the toady of the Commercial be appointed a committee of one to ascertain whether the seat of Horace's inexpressibles suffered any damage from a contact with *that* "single board stetched fore and aft."

The Way to Tell It.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, of Boon county, Indiana, notices her absconding husband in the following plain terms. Mrs. P. might have known when her husband was courting her, by his politics, that he would turn out bad; but we presume she wanted experience, and she has got it now if we mistake not:

"Left my bed and board last fall, thereby rendering my expenses lighter, my legal husband, John Peters, without cause or provocation. All the old maids, young girls, widows of all ages and conditions, are hereby forewarned against haboring or trusting him on my account, as I am *determined not* to be accountable for his debts, or more especially for his conduct, because he is a loafer, a drunkard, a gambler, a thief, a liar, and a *Whig!*"

Let our bachelor friend of the Gazette take warning—Mr. Peters was a whig, "a Henry Clay whig."

☞Mr. Clay, in a speech delivered at Baltimore during the administration of John Q. Adams, said that he deprecated the elevation *to the chief executive office of the nation*, of "A MERELY MILITARY CHIEFTAIN" so much, in view of the consequences *likely* to follow, that he would prefer, instead, that Heaven should, in mercy, inflict upon our beloved country, "war, pestilence and famine." What do the original Clay whigs, who now go it strong for Gen. Taylor, who a year and a half ago was unknown out of the army, think of this. He has fought three successful battles, and is emphatically "a mero military chieftain," made so, too, within the time specified. Do they now repudiate the above well known sentiment of their great leader? We shall see.

An Indian Hero.

We believe it is not generally known that B. F. Ross, Adjutant of the Arkansas Regiment, who fought with such distinguished bravery at Buena Vista, and was afterwards rewarded for his meritorious behavior by promotion from the ranks to the adjutancy of that regiment, is a Cherokee, and has numerous relations in the Cherokee nation, although he has not lived there for many years, having adopted Arkansas as his home.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

We were never yet mistaken in our calculatins of the course of the whig party, or their presses. We have a case in point. On our return from Chicago, we remarked to several of our political friends, that two weeks would not elapse before the Gazette would attempt to make political capital out of the proceedings of the Convention. This week's number of that paper demonstrates the accuracy of our calculations, in an attack on Gen. Cass, characterized alike for want of candor, truth and honesty. The letter of the General, read at the Chicago Convention, is seized upon as the pretext. The letter referred to *was not written to that Convention*—and should never have been read before it. A delegation was appointed to attend the Convention at a meeting held by the citizens of Detroit. General Cass was not appointed at that meeting, but the delegates so appointed wrote *him* a note inviting him to go with them. The letter referred to, and which has called forth our neighbor and caused so many unjust reflections on its author, is simply nothing more nor less than a note declining, for good and sufficient reasons we doubt not, to accompany them.—Now in this view of the case, and it is a correct one, we cannot but regard the conduct of the chairman of the Detroit delegation, in laying such a note before the Convention, as dishonorable, and totally unworthy the character of a gentleman. Such conduct is beneath contempt, and we wonder at any respectable politician or editor giving countenance to it. Were not Gen. Cass's views well known to the people of the lake country, it would have been very proper in him to have written a letter to the convention "defining his position." But such is not the case, and the chairman of the Detroit delegation well knew it—the whole country knows it—his course in the United States Senate has been bold and open on this, as well as every other question, and requirs no new edition every six months of a "manyfold letter writer" to explain it—and yet for the purpose of placing him in a false light before the people, this despicable trick is resorted to.

So much for the letter—and now, to the charge of the Gazette of his non-committal position in regard to the improvement of rivers and harbors. The editor of the Gazette knew the charge was *false* when he made it—he knew he was uttering that which he could not prove, and which the records of the United States Senate, since Gen. Cass became a member, stamp with double distilled, premeditated and unmitigated falsehood. We *speak plain*—we are not disposed, when a man puts forth so bare-faced an untruth, upon so small a pretext, to be mealy-mouthed in telling him of it. If the editor of the Gazette had a *good* excuse for misrepresentation, we could look *upon* him with charity, but when, as in this instance, there is no excuse, nor even the shadow of one, we cannot but regard him lost to all feelings of political honesty and truth. No man had more influence, and exerted himself more to procure the passage of the two last harbor bills than Gen. Cass. And none, we have reason to know, exerted his influence more to induce the President to sign them, than he. And yet his recorded *votes on the journals of the Senate*, his labors in committee and out, to procure the passage of the bills, and his repeated visits to and importunities of the President, to induce him to sign them, go for nothing in the eyes of the *editor of the Gazette. On the contrary*, however, a hasty note, written to the Detroit delegation, declining to accompany them to Chicago, is taken as prima facia evidence of his non-committalism or hostility to our lake interests. *Now we know the editor of the Gazette* as a private citizen would not make a charge against another upon such evidence, and yet he does not scruple to do so through the columns of his paper. It does appear as though he separated his character as an editor from that of a private citizen, and looks upon the columns of his paper as a kind of railroad track for falsehood.

In reply to our neighbor's enquiry whether we still feel disposed to support Gen. Cass for the Presidency, we can cheerfully say (although we do not acknowledge his right to enquire) that at the proper time we shall unfurl his banner to the breeze, there to wave until a Democratic National Convention or a victory in '48 bids us take it down. We are not of that class of politicians, alluded to by the Gazette, who are scared at every whig hurrah, and ready to abandon democratic men and measures at every seeming indication of popular disapprobation. We leave all such to exercise their own pleasure—vote with us when it suits their ends, and when it don't, thanks to the intelligence of the masses, *we can do without them!*

A Hard Task.

The last Commercial, in remarking upon a paragraph in our last mentioning some of *that* "ruin" which the whigs prophesied would be the effect of the passage of the tariff of '46, *attempts to prove that the country*, and particularly the "cotten manufactuters," which by the by, in whig ethics, are synonimous, are actually "ruined." Our neighbor has undertaken a difficult task—too difficult, we are apprehensive, for him to accomplish in this generation. The sum and substance of his first attempt is as follows:

"So far from there being general prosperity with the manufacturers of New England, the very reverse appears to be manifesting itself—particularly with the Cotton manufacturers. The Boston Atlas, Newburyport Herald, and other eastern papers, state that *they are already experiencing the blighting* influence of the Tariff of 1846, which brings into our market the fabrics manufactured by the cheap pauper labor of Europe."

We shall make no answer to this, but let the following extract from the speech of the Mayor of Lowell, addressed to the President on his recent visit to that city, do so for us. Lowell is the head-quarters of American manufacturers—of "cotten manufacturers."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to introduce you to, and again welcome you among a *happy, contented* and PROSPEROUS population, who will give you that frank and cordial reception which is due to your exalted position as an eminent citizen of a sister State, and as the President of this great republic."

We have no disposition to interfere in a controversy between two of the same family—therefore, between the whig Mayor of Lowell and the Commercial let the question rest whether the "cotton manufacturers" of Lowell are "ruined" or are "prosperous."

☞A new paper devoted to the rights and interests of the producing classes is about to be established at Buffalo. We wish it success.

"A Little More Grape, Capt Bragg."

Since Gen. Taylor has so effectually repudiated the efforts of Federal partizans to use his name to obtain power and place, their dismayed cohorts resemble much the Mexicans at Buena Vista after Capt. Bragg had responded to the order of his superior, and given them "a little more grape." Utter consternation and dismay pervade the entire rancho division of the party—while the other, consisting of those who have learned wisdom from the Tyler experiment, and are more tenacious about measures than men, are equally as much rejoiced as the former are chagrined.—This letter, which has caused so much *pleasure* and *pain* in the whig camp, is written in reply to a letter from the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, enclosing an editorial, nominating the old General for the Presidency. The following is so much of the letter as is pertinent to the question;

"From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all that have alluded to the use of my name in this connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse, if the country calls me to the Presidential office, *but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.*

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. *In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.*

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, *which I do with a high opinion and decided approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.*

Upon the publication of this it was amusing to see the difference in the manner it was received by whig editors. Some of them swallowed it entire, and declared their admiration of it in tones of the most fulsome eulogy—declared it was just such a letter as they expected, and embodied views and sentiments which its distinguished author alone could utter. Still they said he was whig—"a Henry Clay whig." Others openly denounced, and affirmed its author could never be the candidate of the whig party. Another portion, and among them the *National Whig*, established at Washington for the express purpose of supporting the General, pronounced it a "base locofoco forgery." It exclaimed:

"The Signal letter is the offspring of some miserable, mean, lying fellow, who would steal your *purse*, or stab you in the back, if *an opportunity only* offered of doing either without detection."

In the first class, our neighbor of the Commercial may be placed—in the second the Chronicle—and in the third, after divers efforts on the part of the editor to screw his courage up first, to a rejection or repudiation, and then to swallow it, hook, line, bob and sinker, the Gazette. But as if fate had marked them out for a target for its shafts of disappointment, they had not fairly ranged themselves under the banner of the National Whig in this particular, before up came another letter from the old General, avowing the same sentiments and determination as the first.—This letter is addressed to a gentleman in Lansingburg, New York, and in substance is a counterpart of the Signal letter. It says:

"The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the War—but I am not insensible to the persuasions that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them: if still a soldier, I am satisfied; it in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people—*but I will not be the candidate of any party or party clique*: and should *the Nation at large* seek to place me in the chair of chief magistracy, the good of all parties and National good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these, have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that *by the spontaneous and unanimous vote of the people alone*, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hopes of private retirement and tranquility when peace shall return.

We should think this last sufficient to establish the authenticity of the first, but as federal whig editors are loth to believe any thing they do not wish to, and as our neighbor of the Gazette has called upon his readers to suspend judgment on the "no party" position of the General until the authenticity of the said letter shall be fully established, we copy the following paragraphs from two Cincinnati papers. They are decisive on the question:

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) of July 7.

This is the richest joke of the season—the great Taylor organ pronouncing the letter of its candidate a *forgery!* The Washington Union seems to hesitate, and thinks, possibly, the Whig is right in his bold assertions.—Not a word of it. We have the original letter before us, in the hand-writing, as we are assured, of Major Bliss—with the bold signature of the old General attached, which we have compared with the one appended to the letter furnished Mr. Atwood, the painter; and if one is genuine, both are so. But, beyond this, we have the statement of a distinguished officer direct from Monterey, that he was present when the letter was written, and was requested by Gen. Taylor himself to say to the editor of the Signal, lest he should consider it a private letter, *that it was intended for publication.*

The editor of the Whig has got himself into a most *beautiful position*, and the whole system of political humbuggery between that print and the more reckless and unscrupulous of the whig leaders, having been repudiated by Gen. Taylor himself, is utterly exploded. The idea of a forgery was a forlorn hope.—That must perish—and with it the last and brightest prospect of the federal party.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (whig) of July 7.

The proficiency of Mr. Fenton in the use of vituperative epithets, no one will deny after *reading the preceding extracts from his paper*; but what people will say of his vindication of "the Heroic Taylor," after we tell them that there is now in this city, directly from the "Camp near Monterey," an officer of the first Ohio regiment, *high in command, with whom* General Taylor twice *conversed freely* about the communication made to him by "the brainless editor of the Signal," the first time telling him he intended to reply to it, and the last time that he had done so, is quite another matter. A doubt of the genuineness of the letter, we presume, has entered the brain of no man in the country, save that of Mr. Charles W. Fenton, whose pro-slavery whigism at Washington seems to have been very suddenly frightened from its propriety by the appearance of Mr. James W. Taylor's anti-slavery democracy in Cincinnati.

Here in Cincinnati, or wherever he may be personally known, the editor of the Morning Signal needs no defence against the abuse of "The National Whig." As, however, he is quite a young man, with whom "Character is the jewel of highest value," it may be proper so far to repel the personalities of "The National Whig," as to say that his standing in this community is most honorable, and his influence quite as great as that which usually belongs to men of his years.—Mr. T. came to this city very much as "The National Whig" states, nearly five years ago; and during the period that has since elapsed, he has achieved a reputation for belles-letters scholarship, for public speaking, and for political writing, such as the friends of Mr. Charles W. Fenton may feel proud of if he succeed in winning by the time his years shall double those of the one whom he so grossly assails.

Mr. T.'s paper is in good repute, of good circulation, and often bears evidence of the ability of its editor, in both its literary and political departments.

Another Proposition to Confiscate.

Our readers will no doubt remember what a hue and cry was raised by the federal whigs because the Washington Union incidentally made a remark that it might become necessary in order to bring the war with Mexico to a close, to confiscate the church property in that country, as that was and is the only source from which the nation obtains means to continue hostilities. The Administration was assailed in the most wanton manner—abuse heaped upon the President and cabinet without stint, and the religious prejudices of a large and respectable body of christians summoned to the *aid of federal whigery* and in opposition to the war. We took occasion at the time to expose the hypocrisy of the new born love of these partizans—we laid bare their past proscription for opinion sake, and held up their deeds of incendiaryism in the light of truth. We now ask their attention and all others interested, to the following bold proposition and advice, taken from the New Orleans Bulletin, a well known and influential federal whig paper. The accompanying remarks are from the Courier, (Democratic.)

Shameful.—We copy the following from an article in this morning's Bulletin. This is nothing less than advising our generals to place their troops in free quarters upon the Mexican priesthood! What sacrilege! What a most unholy measure does that journal commend to the adoption of our generals! a measure which would bring upon us the curses of heaven and earth.

"When the British forces made war upon China, they found the same difficulty. At length they stated their intention to visit the *emperor in person with a cannon ball through* his palace, by way of letter of introduction. This at once settled the dispute. As soon as the sovereign power was in danger, it could see the necessity of *putting an end to the war*. Now, the sovereign power in Mexico is the priesthood, and if the army of the States were quartered upon the Padres it would sharpen their wits, and prove the propriety of ending the dispute."

The Cause of the War.

The Boston Post, in speaking of the whigs and the war, pertinently remarks that the whig papers continue to offer a variety of causes for the war. Some say it was the annexation of Texas; others, that it was slavery; others that it was the march of our troops to the Rio Grande, as advised by Gen. Taylor; others that it was because Henry Clay was not elected President of the United States.—All seem unwilling to find any fault with Mexico, which, after giving us more than forty reasons for war, actually first declared and made war upon the United States. Even the monarchists of Europe see and confess this, while our besotted opponents are blind seeking pretexts against the fair fame of their country.

☞The Gazette publishes a letter from the notorious Botts, purporting to have been addressed to the Chicago Convention. The Senior Editor of the Gazette was at that Convention, and knows that no such letter was read—that it was called for, but the person in whose hands it was, declined to allow it to be read, giving as a reason that it was private and not intended for the public eye. By what authority, then, is this infamous letter, from an infamous man, heralded forth as a letter "to the Chicago Convention?"

A "Nut" for the Commercial to Crack.

We would like to see the Wilmot Proviso-Taylor organ of whigery crack this "nut."—The whig state convention of Georgia met at Milledgeville, on the 1st inst., and unanimously nominated Gen. Duncan L. Clinch as a candidate for governor, and unanimously adopted a resolution *recommending Gen. Taylor for the next President of the United States*. The same convention also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Wilmot proviso, so called; and that all legislation by Congress restricting the right to hold *slave property* in the territories of the United States is unequal, unjust and unconstitutional."

Comment is unnecessary—the reader can see the ridiculous position of the Wilmot-proviso-Taylor organ.

☞The Hon. James Cooper, a whig of the first water, as every one knows, in a speech recently, in speaking of Gov. Shunk, remarked "HIS INTEGRITY HE HAD NEVER HEARD IMPEACHED, *and in his social relations he was a kind and amiable man.*" What a rebuke to the whig slanders that are insinuated, though not directly asserted!

☞Black silk sacks seems to be *all the* rage with the ladies of Easton. All kinds of *sacks* are not very popular among the gentlemen.—*Easton Argus.*

Does our friend of the Argus speak from *personal* experience? If so, he can probably tell how some of the unpopular ones fit.

☞We are pleased to learn from the Pennsylvanian that Philadelphia is to have the honor of building one of the new American mail steamers. The mechanics of that city will therefore have another opportunity of exhibiting their skill in the construction of ocean steamers.

☞Maine has done a very good thing—abolished the law requiring a majority to elect the public officers, and substituting a plurality. There will now be a chance of making a choice with one election, which seldom occurs when a majority is required and several candidates in the field.

We learn from the Gazette, that Pittsburg continues to improve rapidly. A large number of buildings are in progress of erection and others in contemplation.—*Erie Gazette.*

☞And yet both of these same Gazettes swore by all the saints in the whig calendar that this same Pittsburg would be totally ruined by the tariff of '46! "Out of their own mouths are they *convicted*."

Col. Doniphan and Tom Corwin.

The reception of Col. Doniphan and his gallant regiment of Missourians at St. Louis, was a glorious affair for the heroes of Bracito and Sacramento. Col Benton, on behalf of the citizens of that city, addressed them in a speech of considerable length, and in itself, a complete history of their march. The reply of Col. Doniphan, on whose appearance, says the Reveille, "shouts and huzzas made the welkin ring again," was just such a reply as we might expect from the bold and fearless commander. The Col. is a whig, and to the whigs we commend his strong language in this short extract from his speech, as we find it in the Reveille?

"Col. D. observed, very emphatically, that this was a strange war. It was branded by Col. D.'s *own party*, as an unjust war, and yet opponents as well as *supporters* rallied to sustain it. Whigs and Democrats composed the same messes, and slept in the same tents. As an instance of Whig feeling while in the field, Col. D. said that after long, long months, during which nothing had been heard from the States, and while all hearts were yearning to hear from home, the first thing met with in American papers was the speech of Corwin, of Ohio. It was a complete shower-bath!—It was received with a shock—a shudder! After having overcome weary leagues, impracticable mountains: after cutting their way through the enemy, all their thanks was, to be told that they were "robbers and cut-throats!" Col. D. indignantly denounced every speech and every paragraph which went to decry the prosecution of the war to a prompt close. It was said that those who made such speeches belonged to the 'peace' party. No such thing. They would on the contrary, postpone peace to eternity! Prompt action and sustained action, or all efforts were in vain.

☞A terrific thunder and hail storm passed over Fredonia, N. Y., on Tuesday last.—The Express says "About 2 o'clock P. M., a dark cloud made its appearance in the north, and moved round to the northeast, and about the same time the wind began blowing a perfect gale from that quarter—the clouds came up rapidly, emitting the most vivid flashes of lightning which were followed by deafning peals of thunder. Another shower now appeared in the south-west and took an north-easterly direction. The two storms met each other almost directly over our village, and for a few minutes the scene was fearfully sublime—each seemed contending for the mastery—the clouds were rolled and tumbled into confused masses—now, rallying to the charge, then dispersing and scattering before the "chain artillery of heaven"—the rain was literally poured, "commingled with hail." The combat lasted about 20 minutes, at the end of *which time the wind*, with a crashing gust shifted to south-west, the north-easter retreated, and all was fair weather again.

During the storm some three hundred lights of glass were broken by hail, and three houses struck with lightning. Dr. M'Intyre's was a good deal torn to pieces; the Doctor's Pills scattered in all directions and himself upset but not injured. Mr. H. F. Smith had a chimney struck and his library strewed over the floor. The fluid entered a house occupied by Mr. Winsor, at the chimney—curlicued down the stove pipe into the kitchen, broke in two a griddle and knocked down Mrs. Winsor.

Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania.

A copy of this book has been laid upon our table, and from the examination which we have given it, think it is well calculated for the purposes for which it is intended. It is perhaps superior to any Geography of the State heretofore published, containing a full description of the several counties, their towns, streams, principal manufactories, in fact, every thing which such a work *should* contain. The Book is for sale at O. D. Spafford's Bookstore in this city.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:

"Patriota is copying articles from the New York Tribune with approbation, showing that the American people are opposed to the war. Of course they receive great encouragement from this belief, and are daily looking for a denunciation against Mr. Polk."

If Greeley of the Tribune can stand all that and not blush, he must have a conscience made of Mexican sole leather.—*Easton Argus.*

If he has one at all, it probably is made of that material; but we are inclined to believe he long since took the advice of his political friend, Thad Stevens, and threw it to the devil!

A Bull of the First Water.

An advertiser in an exchange paper, perpetrates the following unmitigated bul: It's too good to be lost:

"WANTED immediately. 75 or 100 Women and Girls, to manufacture *Ready Made Clothing*."!

☞The water in the upper Lakes is a foot lower than it was last year, and nearly three feet lower than it was five years ago.

☞The citizens of Washington are making all necessary arrangements for a public dinner to the gallant Col. May.

☞A duel was fought on the 12th of June, in the quiet village of St. Charles, (Mo.,) between a *raftsman and a landholder*. The raftsman fired before the word—shot his antagonist in the neck, and then ran! Not heard from since.

Boston Amusements.

Three ladies cowhided a young gentleman in Boston the other day, so says one of the Boston papers. A bachelor friend at our elbow thinks he ought to be thankful he escaped so easy.

☞Hon. Richard Biddle, formerly a member of Congress from the Allegheny district, died at Pittsburg on the 6th inst.

JAMES NORTON, Esq. of Wattsburg, will accept our thanks for a basket of very nice berries.

☞The "Reading Gazette" is now published daily, and makes quite a handsome appearance.

VIRTUES OF THE BUCHU.—The Hottentots long used this agent in diseases of the kidneys; and through them its virtues became known to European Physicians. The Dutch physicians gave it great success in Indigestion.—It is also said to have afforded essential service in Chronic Rheumatism. In the form of Merchant's compound extract of this agent, it has been extolled for the relief of calculous pains, bloody urine, and in irritated and superative conditions of the bladder and urethra. Moreover Reece found this agent efficacious in incontinence of urine, catarrh of the bladder, spasmodic stricture of the urethra, gonorrhea, swellings of the prostrate gland, and impotence.

See advertisements in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS, of the agent.

MARRIED—On the 22d inst. by G. J. Ball Esq. Mr. Wm. A. Crane and Miss Rebecca Yoheye.

DIED—On the 21st inst., after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, of Millcreek township, aged 57 years.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of his father, DANIEL F. LEE, aged 23 years, son of S. C. Lee, Esq., of Green township.

On Thursday evening the 15th inst., after a painful illness of four weeks, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARGARET ABELL, aged about 27 years.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 Copies sold in three months.

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they *would retain* their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York City, *Publishing Office* 129 Liberty street, New York.

☞For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.

July 21, 1847. 3m10

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.
July 21. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

BARR & WATER'S Soda Pop, a pleasant temperance drink.
July 21. T. W. MOORE.

Vendue

WILL be offered for sale at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 6th day of August next, at the Exchange Buildings on French St., 2 Buggies, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 2 Sleighs, 2 saw mill Saws and Mill Iron, Blocks and Tackles—also, Potash and Caldron Kettles and a variety of Iron Ware and Farming tools, &c., &c.
Terms made known at the sale.
Erie, July 24, 1847. M. MAYER Agt.,
For the Estate of P. S. V. HAMOT.

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocupias.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

WHITE FISH.—A lot of first rate White Fish just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block
July 17, 1847.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

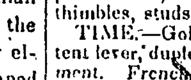
SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.
July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the Improved valves Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



G. LOOMIS & CO., opposite Eagle Hotel, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. *French mantle, German and American clocks.*

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea-pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, faucets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "*reddy pay*," from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

July 21, 1847. 10

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALID'S BEST FRIEND!

It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, *by curing* when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the *offspring of the hour, destined to pass away* with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared: Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with *those laws.* Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious: Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and bilary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physical debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect and the health impaired. These pills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and spirits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an inestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible.

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE.

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from billous disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease! What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "little" the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bluster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, *Indian Pills were never heard of.* Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills. This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious. Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer!—Buy of the regular Agents only we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John McClure. Sen. Guard.
J. B. Severance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 161 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

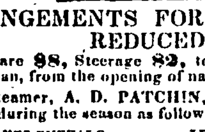
Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

PEOPLES' LINE.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $2, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1.

The Steamer, A. D. PATCHIN, Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES CHICAGO.	
Wednesday,	July 21	Wednesday,	July 28
Thursday,	Aug 5	Thursday	Aug 12
Friday,	" 20	Friday	" 27
Saturday,	Sept 4	Saturday	Sept 11
Monday	" 20	Monday	" 27
Tuesday,	Oct 5	Tuesday	Oct 12
Wednesday,	" 20	Wednesday	" 27
Thursday,	Nov 4	Thursday	Nov 11
Friday,	" 19		

The A. D. Patchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom, 15 inches thick, after the plan of the Atlantic frigates, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportion strongly built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertised and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.
AGENTS, { J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo. WALKER & COOK, Erie.
July 17, 1847. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni. Exponas, issued out of the Court of common Pleas, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Monday the 3d day of August next, a village lot in Wesleyville, Erie county, Pa, bounded as follows; east by Station Road; west by land of A. Soles; North by land of A. Fuller—containing 1-4 acre of land, more or less, and having erected thereon one Frame Dwelling House. Also, a *Blacksmith* shop and the land on which it stands, bounded north by the Buffalo Road, east, south and west by land of A Soules.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Lee, jr. Sale to take place at the court house at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

M. W. CAUGHEY.
Sheriff's Office, Erie, July 7, 1847. 8

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas of Erie County; In the matter of the assignment of S. W. Randall and Randall & Kuester.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of the assignee among the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Erie, on Tuesday the 27th day of July inst., when and where, all persons interested may attend if they think proper. MATTHEW TAYLOR.
Erie, July 10, 1847. 3t8

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
Price $3 50.
July 17, 1847. 9

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at
T. W. MOORE'S.
July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER EMINENT MEN.

THE above is the title of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania just issued by Apollos W. Harrison, No. 2 1-2 South 7th street, Philadelphia. It is a large, full, accurate and splendid map showing all the internal improvements, county lines, township lines, cities, villages, prominent roads, and distances from place to place on all the stage roads. To give it the highest possible degree of distinctiveness, each township is full colored, and each county colored in out lines. It is ornamented with an elegant border four inches wide, encircling portraits of eight eminent men of the State, the title is given in two forms, one in English, the other in German, executed in a highly ornamental style, and surrounded with statutes of Penn and Franklin. The coat of arms of the colony is encircled by one title, and that of the State by the other. The size of the map is 4 feet 10 inches long by 4 feet broad. It is printed on the best of paper and mounted in the most elegant and durable manner.

ABNER VEDDER is the duly authorized Agent for the sale of the above Map in Erie county. It may be been at the book store of O. D. Spafford.
July 14, 1847. 3t9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
July 17, 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common born, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled, and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes; a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

MEZZOTINTO DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN WITH THE COLORS.

A. LAMBERTO, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, and is now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
July 10, 1847.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE second quarter of the Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 12th of July, and close the last week in September. Terms $2,00 & 3,00 per quarter.

JAMES C. REID, Principal;
J. W. WETMORE, Mathematical Department,
D. P. ENSIGN, Primary do.,
Miss L. E. INGERSOLL, Female do.

Mr. C. Beadle will give instruction in Penmanship to those who desire it, for which an extra charge will be made.

It is very desirable that students should be in attendance punctually the first day of the term.

As this is the last quarter that the present principal will be engaged in teaching, application for the situation of Principal may be made to Geo. A. Elliot, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES C. REID, Principal.
July 3, 1847.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE.

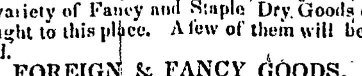
NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bennets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailors Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants suppled with any article in our line on favorable terms.
MORTON & CO.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail  Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

MOSES, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir,
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'rd & striped black & blue blk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

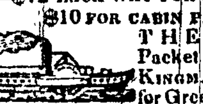
☞Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale, at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

Pleasure Excursion
TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.



THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. KINGMAN, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

Will also leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30, for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board or to
June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

NOTICE.

ALL person who know themselves to be indebted to Brewster, Brown, & Co., Mahaffey and Brown, or Mehaffey and Brewster, either at the Store or Woollen Factory, are hereby requested to pay their indebtedness by the first of July next; or otherwise expect to have costs added. Wool, grain of all descriptions, Butter and cheese, will be received in payment of debts due, if delivered at the Erie Woolen Factory.
Erie, June 26, 1847. 6

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.
Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6. Poor People's Row, Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS.

Nutmegs,	Sage,
Mace,	Bitter Almonds,
Cloves,	Summer savory,
Ground Cinnamon,	Sweet Majorain,
" Pepper, black,	Vanilla Beans,
Cayenne do	Citron,
Superior Mustard,	Extract Vanilla,
Pure Jamaica Ginger Root,	" Lemon,
	" Bitter Almonds
Ground do	Orange Flower Water,
Coriander Seeds,	Leavitt's Rose do
Caraway do	

DIETETICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID.

Bermuda Arrow Root,	Oatmeal,
Superior white Tapioca,	Cooper's Isinglass,
Pearl Barley,	Russian do
Sago,	Irish Moss,
Rice Flour,	Iceland Moss;

Selected with care and all warranted superior,
J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19, 1847. No. 5, Reed House.

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasoletts and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 24. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, I have taken in execution and will expose to public sale at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 2 olock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and situate in Fairview township, Erie county Penn'a., being part of Tract No. 285 and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south west corner at a stump, thence by land of L. Lord north one and one-half degrees west thirty-six perches to a post, thence north five degrees east two perches to a post, thence north sixty-two degrees west sixteen perches to a Hickory sapling, thence north seventy deg. west twenty-nine perches to a post, thence north twenty-three deg. west sixteen perches to a post, thence north five deg. west thirty-two perches to the shore of Lake Erie, thence by the same south forty three deg west thirty six perches to a post, thence by Tract No 286 south twenty-six degrees east sixty-nine perches to a post, thence north fifty-one degrees east eight perches, thence by the Paper Mill lot north nineteen degrees east twenty-one and eighteenth perches to a post, thence south fifty-five and one-half degrees east twenty-one and a half perches to an oak, thence south fifty-nine degrees east thirteen perches to a chestnut, thence south eighteen degrees, west eight perches, thence south, seventy degrees, east twenty-seven and three tenths perches, thence south six, degrees, west fourteen perches to the place of beginning containing seventeen acres neat measure with all and singular the appurtenances—being the property of George Selden, Roderick Pelton and E. D. Gunnison administrator of the estate of Abijah Fross, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

Also—By virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of David Burton of, in and to the following in lots situated in the Borough of Erie, Erie county, Penna. to wit: In-lot numbered in the general plan of said borough of Erie with the number, one thousand four hundred and thirty two (1432) bounded on the north by lot No. 1431, east by lot No. 1129, south by Eighth street, and on the west by lot No. 1433, and having a frame dwelling and a frame barn erected thereon. *Also* the undivided one third part of in lot No. one thousand four hundred and thirty-one (1431;) bounded on the north by Seventh street, east by lot No. 1430, south by lot No. 1432, and on the west by lot No. 1434, with the appurtenances.—*Also*—inlot number sixty-one (61) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 62, east by lot No. 60, South by Twelfth street, and on the west by lot No. 61, with the appurtenances &c.—*Also*, in lot number sixty-four (61) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 63, east by lot No. 61, south by Twelfth street, and on the west by Peach street, with the appurtenances, having a frame dwelling erected thereon. *Also*, one other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post in the centre of the Station road, and running north along said road one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence east by tracts Nos. 72 and 53 three hundred and seventy perches to a post, thence south by tract No. 32 ninety-eight and five tenths of a perch to a post and Mayville road, thence along said road south eighty-six degrees west one hundred and forty-six perches, thence along the said road south 62 degrees west one hundred and sixty-four perches, thence west by said road seventy-one and seven tenths perches to a post and place of beginning; containing two hundred and seventy acres and 130 perches of land, be the same more or less, excepting and reserving about one acre now fenced and occupied as a burying ground. *Also*—about two acres and fourteen rods on the north-east corner of that part of the Selden farm which lies south of the road leading to Mayville, of which reference may be had to the survey as made by Clark Putnam, together with the improvements and appurtenances, &c. M. W. CAUGHEY,
Sheriff's Office, Erie, July 9, 1847. 8

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The President and Company of the Bank of the U. S., vs Stephen Averill. } Vend. Exponas. No. 3, April Term 1842.

TAKE Notice that the Auditor appointed in the above entitled case to make distribution of the money arising from Sheriffs' Sales, among the lien creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Erie, on the 26th of July inst., at which time and place persons interested can attend.
BENJAMIN GRANT,
July 10, 1847.—3t8 Auditor.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU!"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by
J. H. BURTON & Co.
June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue.
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriel,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders;

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—
100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING license under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spirituous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, } And { Fayal, Sicilia, Hock, Current wines

—ALSO—

Brandy, Rum, Jamaica Spirits, } And { Holland Gin, Whiskey, Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto, Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19th, 1847

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candits, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobaco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

BUFFALO WHITE-LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE EXPRESS AGAIN.

CADWELL has just received from New York a few very choice goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and others wishing to purchase, consisting of Orleans Muslins, a new and beautiful article for dresses, Swiss Muslins, Brocha Barrages, Plain do., Fringes and Gimps, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, Tarleton Mulls, &c. &c. More expected daily, particulars given in full next week; in the meantime he respectfully solicits a call. H. CADWELL.
July 3, 1847.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.
June 19, 1847. 5

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 10, 1847. 8

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S



AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle, and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	
Boils,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chilblains,*
Cramps,	*Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints,	*Caked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,	*bones and joints.*
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as	*Fever Sores, obstinate old sores of all kinds.*
Scrofula or King's Evil. Secondary Syphilis or veneral.	*Scald head, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also,*
Ulceration and Corrosion of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body.	*Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest,*
Pimples or pustules on the face Blotchy patches, and other eruptions of the skin.	*Pain in the Stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c.*
Piles, Scurvey, and other Scorbutic affections.	*It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.*
White Swellings, Pains in the	

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be SURE and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass, "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y."

☞Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Buston & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS, such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,	*Also, chronic*
Urethra,	*Gonorrhea,*
Prostrate Gland,	*Gleets, Whites,*
Kidneys, and	*Strictures,*
Loins,	*Diabetes, &c.,*

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co., Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio, D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents.

Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co, Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

Have just received their full Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AND would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their beautiful assortment of FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GOODS, comprising an assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles in the market. The greatest inducements will be offered for the following reasons, viz:

FIRST.

Customers can always find at our store the latest, and most desirable styles of goods.

SECOND.

They intend strictly to adhere to the principle of selling at the ☞LOWEST MARKET PRICES.☜

THIRD.

They are taking most all kinds of produce, for which they pay the highest market value.

The following are among the most desirable styles of Goods offered, viz:

Extra Rich Paris Printed Lawns, Barages, Linen Lustres, a new and beautiful article for dresses; California plaids, French, English and American Mous de Laines, Plain, figured and printed Swiss Muslin, Striped and Barred Muslins, Satin striped Ginghams, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, &c.

Rich silk Shawls, Chameleon and Hernani, Gossamer, Berage, Plain and Embroidered Mous de Lain, &c.

Straw Goods, comprising many new styles. Also, French artificials, beautiful Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Silk, Gingham, and cotton Parasols, Fancy silk buttons, silk fringes, steel trimmings, Purse Twist, combs, Gloves and Mitts, Hosiery, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention. We again invite all to come and examine our goods and prices.
Erie, May 29, 1847. 2

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS,

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,
Henry Cadwell.	

GILES SANFORD, President.
J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.
George Selden, Secretary.
June 3, 1847. 1y3

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG-TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. *For about four years they have triumphed over disease,* and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, *who have suffered from* the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these there Pills. *They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.*

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice; but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHOEA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE. Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment of diet, and at any season. JOHN KELLETT, 127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first voc dist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 93 Forsyth st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c. JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy. JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marl n N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME. 267 Maine-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here. ED. EATON (O) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family. ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent, as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills.—Also a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written with a pen on the bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother. No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of Statate and 5th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m12

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Beed Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinell cord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets. C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eigth street landing, Glazier's Basin. P. P. GLAZIER, M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m19

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village, ALEX. DUNCAN. JOSHUA JEWETT. ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at [illegible]

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111 CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $5, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2, Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50, do Cicero, 1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,
do do do Lessons, 1,
do do Laten do 1,
do do do Prossody, 1,
do do do Sallust, 1,

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.
Davie's arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology, Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony, Morse's do
Comstock's do Mitchell's do
Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas, also, the Electic series of Reading Books.
Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,
Sanders' Readers, Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary, Colt's do
Johnson's do Moor's Byron,
Scott's comentarie's, 6 vo. $13,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,
Fox's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor, Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry, Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Juris'dence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
Wayland's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,
Dumas' Travels, Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works, New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works, Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels, Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion, Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Fredrika Bremer, do
Moshim's eclesiastical History,
Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Goldsmith's England,
Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Allice and Albert, in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities. No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!
AT THE
BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general correctant for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes; English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilions Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!

THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Setts of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson. CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. tf4

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.



CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and *on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.*

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY. Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

READ.

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bettles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the *lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases,* and as such recommend it to the public. W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNORS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly. Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated Utica, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSINE PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS. Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that "In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices. HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the offic and settle their respective accounts, on or befo e the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs. JOHN GALBRAITH, CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superi work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie. March 20, 1847. 41

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake teem; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

A large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to. M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c. at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH
HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin. B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by M. W. KEITH.

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 28 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New Jew* Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors; from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand; at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street. ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Mi[illegible] sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

1846.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 11, 1846 43

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attene to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, GEN. CHARLES M REED, Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, MOSES KOCH, Esq., THOMAS W. STERRETT, VINCENT, HIMROD & Co. — **Erie, Pa.**
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's., HENRY K. SMITH, Esq., CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., JAMES MULLETT, Esq., PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq., HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq. — **Buffalo.**
HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.
HENRY SHELDEN & Co., CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq., DORR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER, HON. ROBERT H MORRIS, CONOVER & LABAGH, J. & A. VANOSTRAND. — **N.Y. City.**
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, " WM. L. MARCY, " ROBERT J. WALKER, " W. MEDILL. — **Washington**
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, Ia.
GEORGE H. McWHORTER, B. BROCKWAY, Esq. — **Oswego, N. Y.**
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, BRISTOL & PORTER. — **Chicago, Ill.**
COL. JAMES R. SNOWDEN, LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co., COL. JAMES PAGE, ABRAM. S. WOLF & Co., HENRY HORN, Esq., J. & J. P. STEINER. — **Philadelphia.**
HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, " SIMON CAMERON, " N. B. ELDRED. — **Harrisburg.**
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq., HON. WILLIAM WILKINS, GEN. LEVI G. CLOVER. — **Pittsburgh.**
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. Wheeling, Va.
HON. R. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.
W. J. GORDON, DR. S. ENGLEHART. — **Cleveland, O.**
HON. LEWIS CASS, CHARLES G HAMMOND, Esq., JOHN McREYNOLDS, Esq. — **Deroit, Mich.**

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

FLOUR AND SALT--Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. 1846 B. TOMLINSON & Co.

THIBBET, Plain and embroidered de Lane, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, a la mode, very cheap at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41

LADIES Kid and Morocco Slips and Buskins, cheap at the EXCHANGE.

Feb. 27, 1847. 41

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Sattinetts of every quality and color, are offered at a fraction above cost, at the JEW STORE, French St.

Feb. 27, 1846. 41

CASHMERES, Alpacas, silks and all other Dress Goods, at cheaper rates than at any other store in town, at the JEW STORE. Commercial Exchange.

Feb. 27, 1847.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

OPENING at the Corner Store, Reed House a large assortment of Dress Goods, styles new and beautiful, and the goods decidedly cheap. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots: the kind you read of in the back part of the Book, going off at reduced prices, at No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Something worth Knowing about.

A rarity under the head of a Patent Medicine advertisement. We ask our readers to pursue the following, knowing they will profit thereby.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children from tender infancy, to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever; destroys and expels worms with invariable success, and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties is fearlessly asserted: still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge had been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled worms to an almost incredible amount.

Hear what the Editor of the Bulletin of the Pacific, (published in Pittsburgh, Pa.) says in reference to the article.

"In looking up a few advertisements for my small sheet, the other day, I called in upon Messrs J. Kidd & Co., and remarking that I would be glad to advertise any medicine that really was essentially useful, they furnished me with their circular respecting Mr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, with the accompanying certificates. Feeling persuaded that the certificates were genuine, I took some of the medicine home for the use of my own young family. I gave the first day a small teaspoonful to Sarah. She was wan looking and black under the eyes. She passed several worms some as large as a pipe stem. I also gave a small teaspoonful to Samuel, a little, rosy cheeked, fleshy boy, about 3 1-2 years old. But as his stomach was tympanous, i. e. he was pot-bellied, I thought he might have worms. He cried after more, which I did not see fit to give him, but upon the operation of this medicine, his mother and the neighbors were surprised at the result. He passed nearly a pint of worms, almost all as big as a common pipe stem. There was seventy in all.—I then gave some to a little boy only 2 years old, and he passed twenty-five, some eight inches in length. I therefore feel clear to recommend M'Lan's Vermifuge as a specific for worms. It fairly seems death to them.

ISRAEL REES, Editor.

Pittsburgh, Feb 10th, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge.*

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The past summer (1846) has been a very remarkable one. Frequent and heavy rains, followed by intense and long continued heat, had the effect, in the first place, to promote a rapid growth of succulent vegetation, and in the second, to produce a rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, giving rise to much miasma and spreading sickness, disease and death, in places which had heretofore been remarkable for their salubrity.

We are credibly informed, that whole meadows on which the grass was unusually heavy, rotted to the ground and was not fit to be cut. In Indiana and Illinois, the sickness was so general, that there was not enough well persons to attend upon the sick, whose sufferings were protracted by a want of proper remedies, as well as of good nursing. Much of this suffering might have been prevented, had every family kept on hand a supply of medicines suited to counteract the effects of this miasma, with which the atmosphere at certain times is surcharged. In addition to Quinine, (which is in such general use as to need no comment,) we would strongly urge every family to keep on hand one or more boxes of "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS."

Those Pills are the prescription of an eminent Physician in Monongalia Co., Virginia, and were used by him in his private practice as a remedy in bilious complaints, for years before he thought of offering them to the public. Such, however, was the success of the Pills, and so great the number of persons benefited by them, the making of the quantity requisite to supply the increasing demand began to interfere materially with the time required to attend to his practice. To prevent this he has made arrangements with the house of J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare and vend them, where the genuine may be procured at all times and in any reasonable quantity.

These Pills are not recommended as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in all affections of the Liver and in all bilious complaints they stand without a rival. All who have ever used them, give them the preference over all other Pills, and cannot be persuaded to exchange those which they find by experience to be *mild, safe* and *effectual*, for any other, even though they may be *sugar-coated*, or so drastic as to go "thro' by day light."

Prepared for the proprietor by J. KIDD & Co., Wholesale Druggist, No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders from a distance must be directed. Sold also by our Agents and the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; R. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

June 26, 1847. 6

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds for sale very low at CADWELL'S.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at B. TOMLINSON & Co's.

Erie, Feb. 13, 1847. 39

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business at the old stand of John Graham, on State street, two doors dorth of the Eagle Hotel, where they are ready to receive and dispose of all kinds of Goods that may be consigned to them, either by Public Auction or Private Sale. They hope that by strict attention to all business entrusted to them, to gain a share of the public patronage. They will also keep on hand a choice stock of ready made clothing, suitable to the seasons, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest. GRAHAM & THORNTON.

Erie, April 3, 1847. 46

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12; 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10, 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street. WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 4, 1847. 42

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Striped Poult de Soi,
Gro de Rhine,
Gro de Swiss,
Satins of all colors,
SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,
Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s to 16s. that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Farther particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11



NONE CAN BE LIKE THEM!

DR. HRRICK'

Standard Family Medicines!!

THE FAVORITE REMEDY OF THE DAY.—The high encomiums of praise every where bestowed upon these deservedly popular medicines by citizens of the highest respectability, and by members of the medical profession in every section of the United States and British Possessions, entitles them to the name of the Conquerers of Disease. A mass of American and Canadian testimony is in the Doctor's possession of cures performed by these preeminent *remedies* after the combined treatment of the medical faculty, and the most popular remedies of the day had been tried in vain

DR. HERRICK'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

May be used with marked success in every disease requiring a gentle and positive purgative. They cure with astonishing quickness pains and dizziness of the head, pains and weakness of the breast, sides and back, all kinds of *fevers*, inflamation of the different organs in the human body, foul breath, coated tongue, bilious cholic, habitual costiveness and in all cases where the stomach and bowels are loaded with *humors*, which are so productive of disease. Each box contains 30 Pills, are warranted under oath purely vegetable, and sell for 25 cents—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose. Also,

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunk Sinews Ague in the breast and face, Toothache Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherever an external application is indicated. The rapidity with which this WONDER WORKING MEDICINE Cures the worst *cases* of the above diseases has attracted THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION of the world' That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cents. Each bottle has the Doct's. name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased Spine, accompanied with full directions. Likewise general debility; attended with pains and weakness in the stomach and *bowels*, extending to the sides, loss of appetite, trembling of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, and all Bilious diseases are quickly cured by the use of

HERRICK'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS.

Put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cts. Each box will make half a gallon. In the same manner can Coughs, Colds Asthma, oppression of the Chest, Whooping Cough Croup, Inflamation of the Lungs and recent cases of the Consumption be greatly helped and quickly cured by

DR. HERRICK'S MEDICATED COUGH LOZENGES.

Price 25 cts. Two of these Lozenges are a positive emetic, THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which every where attends the use of Herrick's Worm Destroying Lozenges in the destruction and expulsion of worms from the human system, has placed them first on the catalogue of *remedies*. They are pleasant to *take*. Children love them, and their effect is such as to astonish the beholder. Price 25 cts., with full directions Those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, and Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. will find a friend in the use of

HERRICK'S GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine Kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 18¾ cts, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the BEST AND CHEAPEST PLASTER NOW IN USE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

So much having been said by *some* New York makers that they alone had the privilege to make and vend a Sugar Coated Pill, and one even pretending and advertising that he has a patent for so doing, induces the Doctor to bring this practice of deception before the public, and let them be judges in the case, whether a system of this kind ought longer to exist. Dr. Herrick has written to Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, where letter in answer is given below.

U. S. Patent Office Jan. 16, 1846.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir—*Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received. In answer to your inquiry whether any patent has been granted for a pill coated with sugar, I have to inform you that no record of such a patent can be found in this office.* Respectfully yours, EDMUND BURKE.

Phamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicines may be had of any of the Agents.

Principal Depot 54 State street, Albany, where all orders must be addressed.

AGENTS—J. H. Burton & Co. John Cummins & Co. Erie, Guilford & Evans, Girard; and J. H. Haynes, North East. Feb. 10, 1847.—1y40.

NEW FIRM.
NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES!!!

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. H. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co. have again associated themselves in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately accupied by Wm. Rindernecht, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.
Old and Young Hyson Teas;
Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar.
Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raisins, figs.
Tobacco of every quality, cigars, shelf Groceries of all kinds, together with Iron; nails, window glass, etc. etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 49

CASH! CASH!!

CASH will be paid for 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 do Corn, 10,000 do Barley, and 500 barrels Flour, if delivered soon. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1846. 21

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners,

Erie, Oct. 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single. B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal-Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

C. SEIGEL has again opened his store in this city, at the corner of French and Fifth streets, for the purpose of selling LINSEED OIL, of his own manufacture, cheaper by 10 per cent. than it was ever offered here before; warranted to be a first rate article.

He also keeps constantly on hand Turpentine White Lead, dry or in oil, by the keg or pound; Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, American Vermillion, Rose Pink, Litharage, in short, every description of Paints, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Nuts, Raisins, &c. which are of the best quality. All persons wishing to buy Oil, or good and cheap groceries will do well to call at the corner of French and Fourth streets at the Oil and Grocery Store of C. Seigel and and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he can assure them that he will make it for their interest to do so. Give him a call.

Erie, June 6, 1846. 1y2

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spaffords's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the coner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1